

## Descriptions of new North American Acalyprate Diptera—I.

By E. T. CRESSON, JR., Academy of Natural Sciences of  
Philadelphia.

These descriptions are published now and in this form mainly to establish priority and to eliminate the necessity of circulating manuscript names. The types are in the collection here unless otherwise noted.

### *Sepedon pacifica* n. sp.

Cinnamon-brown to tawny. Opake with head and abdomen shining. Two spots above foramen, spot at base of frontal bristles silvery, tinged with yellow. Head higher than long. Front broader than long, orbits slightly divergent; the para- and meso-frontal areas separated by sharp and well-defined ridges running laterad from the ocellar tubercle and evanescent at lunular margin; thus the frontal bristle is situated in the depressed parafrontal. The spot laterad of antennae round and velvety black. Otherwise similar to *fuscipennis* Loew, but larger and wholly darker in color. Wings deeply tawny, and the spines on femora beneath more developed and series more extended basally. Length 9 mm.

*Holotype*.—♂, Redwood Canyon, Marin Co., California, May 17, 1908 (Cresson). Type No. 6076.

Distinct from *fuscipennis* Lw., to which it is closely allied, by the broad front having the deeply sunken orbital and middle areas separated by distinct longitudinal ridges, the latter area being much more than one-third the width of the front.

### *Coelopa vanduzeei* n. sp.

Black, opake to subopake; lunule, first and base of second joints of antennae, proboscis, trochanters and articulations of legs, yellowish-brown. Halteres yellow. Wings gray with costa, veins 1 and 2 yellow. Squamae white with yellow cilia. Legs of female brown with tarsi decidedly more yellowish. All surfaces, especially of body, covered with ochreous dust with mesonotal impressed lines black. Front, except at vertex, velvety black in certain aspects; ocellar tubercle, orbits and apices of fore and hind femora somewhat shining. Checks with short bristles, but those at anterior margin longer.

The three impressed mesonotal lines distinct in male. Second notopleural and postalar bristles strong; humeral, first notopleural, anterior postalar and sternopleural bristles very short. In the female all

these are equally strong and the scutellum has lateral bristles besides the erect apical pair.

Femora and tibiae of male, especially of fore and hind legs, stout and very strongly spinose, each spine emitted from a conical tubercle at its base; outer surfaces of middle femora with short spines; middle tibiae and tarsi, especially on flexor surfaces, thickly pilose with long curved pile. Female with legs more slender, the spines limited to the flexor and extensor angles and more bristle-like; no pile on middle legs. Only apical margin of fifth abdominal segment with long bristles. Length 5-7 mm.

*Holotype*.—♂, La Jolla, California, March 7, 1914. (E. P. Van Duzee). Type No. 6077.

*Paratypes*.—2 ♂, 1 ♀, with same data.

Differs from all the other species recorded from North America by the strongly spinose legs and the long pile on the middle pair. These spines are strong and straight, not curved bristles as in *frigida*. It seems allied to *parvula* Hal. in coloration.

#### **Tetanops carbona** n. sp.

Black, more or less shining, front as broad as, or broader than, eye, opaque except at vertical angles, not punctate or wrinkled; the broad median yellow stripe limited laterally by narrow lines of brown which end just laterad of the antennae. Orbits broadly white, which color extends down to the cheeks, the broad median carina of face of same color; foveae shining and darker, translucent. Cheeks and lower occiput yellower, rather shining; occiput above nearly shining brown. Palpi yellow, proboscis brown. Antennae tawny to brown with apex darker; third joint twice length of second.

Thorax, abdomen and legs excepting knees and articulations shining black, but mesonotum more or less white pruinose. Squamae whitish; halteres tawny. Scutellum triangular, convex, with four bristles. 3 pair prescutellars, 1 postalar, 2 supraalar, 2 notopleurals, 1 propleural, humeral, mesopleural and sternopleural each.

Wings yellow-hyaline; marked with brown spots as follows: a spot in apex of costal cell extending faintly to vein 4, a small spot at apex of vein 1; a larger spot in apex of marginal cell extending nearly to vein 3 and along costa to apex of 4, its proximal margin about opposite post c. v.; stigma yellow; vein 1 setulose. Fore femora only setulose beneath. Length 6 mm.

*Holotype*.—♂, Carbon County, Wyoming. In collection American Museum of Natural History.

*Paratype*.—1 ♂, with same data.

Differs from all the other species in having the front and thorax smooth, without any wrinkles or punctures or punctiform dots.

**Calobata nasoni** n. sp.

Shining black with front, face, cheeks, mouth-parts, antennae, humeri, halteres, venter of abdomen, claspers and legs, whitish yellow to tawny. Head slightly longer than high, eyes round; occiput swollen, one-half diameter of eye. Front one-third of width of head, opaque, yellow becoming tawny medianly toward ocelli; orbits silvery white continuing as stripes to a spot behind ocelli; ocellar tubercle on line with posterior orbits; orbital bristles not discernible. Face, lower occiput and palpi opaque white. Antennae with third joint slightly longer than broad; arista black, short plumose basally.

Thorax narrower than head and twice as long; mesonotum polished, with a broad median stripe divided anteriorly and passing over humeri, notopleural stripe and pleurae, white pruinose, as is also the scutellum and metanotum.

Abdomen of male one and one-half times as long as thorax, broadest at segments 3 and 4; genital segments subglobose; claspers separated, broad at base, abruptly attenuate and bent forward into a long filiform apex, sparsely hairy. Between hind coxae of male posteriorly is an elongate pointed process. Genital segment of female one-half length of abdomen, subcylindrical, with cavity at base beneath, flattened laterally toward apex.

Legs very slender; posterior femora three-quarters of length of wing, with brown subapical rings, their tibiae nearly as long; other tibiae equalling their femora.

Wings hyaline, yellowish, longer than abdomen; vein 2 entering costa in a straight line midway between post. c. v. and apex; veins 3 and 4 separated apically half length of post. c. v. Length 4-6 mm.

*Holotype*.—♂, Algonquin, Illinois, June 11, 1909 (W. A. Nason, No. 171.) Type No. 6078.

*Paratypes*.—3 ♂, 2 ♀, with same data.

This species averages smaller than *pallipes* Say, which it closely resembles. It cannot be Say's species, as the vertex is tawny and the mesonotum has a broad median whitish pruinose line, while the lateral margin is only narrowly so. The differences in the genitalia will readily separate the two species.

**Taeniaptera divaricata** n. sp.

Black with metallic blue and black reflections. In form and size similar to *antennaeipes* Say but more robust, especially as to head and

thorax, also not so highly polished. Front subopake, dark brown, the opake mesofrontal much narrower than parafrontal, scarcely attaining lunule or narrowly so. Face opake, tawny to brown with faint spots laterad of antennae and narrow oral margin black; orbits and cheeks not noticeably silvery. Antennae with second and base of third joints tawny to brown, latter two-and-one-half times longer than broad.

Thorax opake above, entirely subcinereous; prothorax, humeri, postalar region and scutellum tawny to brown. Sternopleural comb dense.

Abdomen metallic blue to black, subcinereous with third and fourth segments subopake, brown; broad apical band on first densely cinereous.

Fore coxae and femora, middle and hind femora translucent tawny to brown with yellow subapical and basal bands; fore tibiae and base of their tarsi black leaving the remaining apical joints snow white; middle and hind tibiae black, towards their apices and tarsi yellow to tawny.

Wings fuscus becoming diluted posteriorly, from base to apex of auxiliary vein, narrow band over anterior c. v., another narrow band beyond apex of first vein, hyaline. First vein ending slightly beyond the more or less oblique posterior c. v. First posterior cell closed in margin; anal cell long, ending less than length of post. c. v. before margin. Length 8-10 mm.

Male claspers short with anterior appendages as figured for *angulata* Lw. (Trans. Amer. Entomol. Soc., XXXIV, pl. ii, Fig. 12, 1908.)

Female with base of ovipositor three times as long as broad.

*Holotype*.—♂, Billy's Island, Okefenokee Swamp, Georgia, June, 1912. In the Cornell University Collection.

*Paratypes*.—4 ♂, 7 ♀, with same data.

Differs from *antennaeipes* Say in having the base of fore tarsi black, longer anal cell, longer antennae and in the form of the male claspers, as well as by other characters mentioned. It should not be confused with *lasciva* Fab., a neotropical and apparently very closely related species, but which has a much longer anal cell and simple claspers.

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#### Additions to the Entomological Collections, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh.

The 17th Annual Report of the Director, Dr. W. J. Holland, for the year ending March 31, 1914, states that during the year there have been added about 53,000 specimens of insects, the largest addition for any year since the purchase of the Ulke collection of Coleoptera.